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F 5

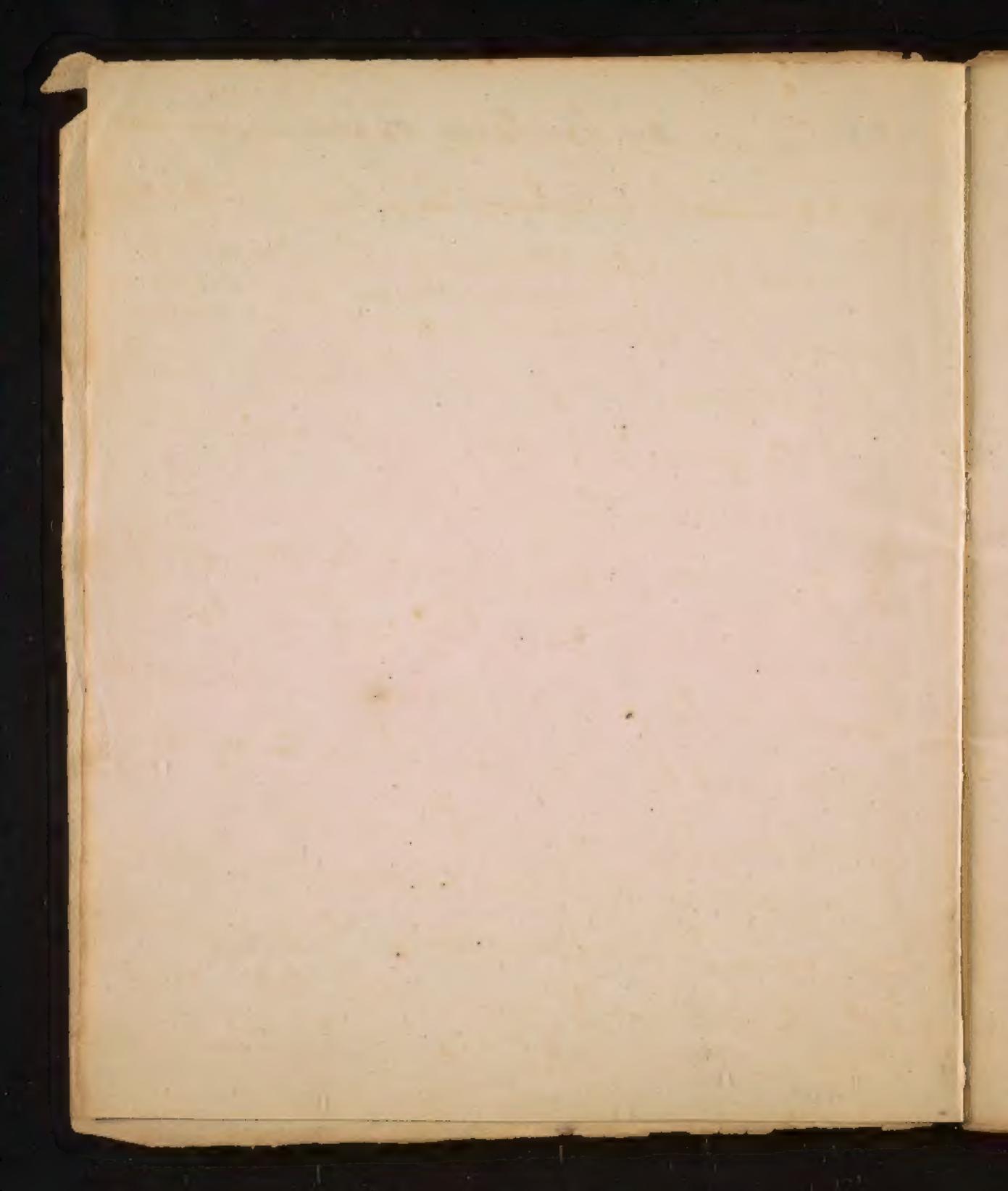
on the care of fever.

(n)



n^o 5

on the line of fire.



2

As this remedy has lately excited so good deal
of Attention, ~~and~~ ^{been received} & substituted in
a degree for all Others in the Cure of
Fever, I shall ~~wish to give you an account~~
of the different ways in which it is used,
and afterwards make a few remarks
upon each of them.

1 Cold water is employed by way of Af-
fusion. The naked body is first placed
~~up~~ in a large tub, or upon a hearth,
or floor, and three or four buckets of cold
water are dashed, or thrown over it.

The cold water when employed in this way
acts ^{1st Direct} as a stimulant ~~to~~ by the force with
which it descends upon the body, and
^{2nd} as an indirect stimulant by the reaction

v The same thing is necessary when blisters
are applied :-

3

of the System after its sedative operation.
A new, or healthy action is thus induced
in the blood vessels, and the fever thereby
^{opened or} cured. To insure this new & healthy
action, ^{that is excitability} susceptibility to the action of
the water, D^r. Jocham says very justly
should be previously created by means of
bleeding, purging, or emetics. I will add
further to ensure even its safety, those
depleting remedies are absolutely necessary.
They should be occasionally repeated, hast
the susceptibility ^{or excitability} of the system should
be exhausted by ^{the} protracted application of the cold
water. From the neglect of ~~the~~ previous deple-
tion in the yellow fever of 1793 in this city,
the affusion of cold water did harm, or

V This inability in the system to sweat is founded upon not only upon its suspension or destruction of its ~~ex~~ ^{extreme} extensibility, but upon its undue tension which will not admit of it. -

VI That its use ~~was~~ is founded in part upon ^{an erroneous} belief that the cause of fever is seated in the capillaries which terminate in the skin, and that the remedy acts by removing a humor upon those ~~near~~ ^{near} the extremities of those small vessels.

most of the
was useful ^{in many cases} in which it was
employed. The inability of the system to
react, the fluids were thrown with great
force upon the viscera, and obstructions
and death thereby sometimes induced.

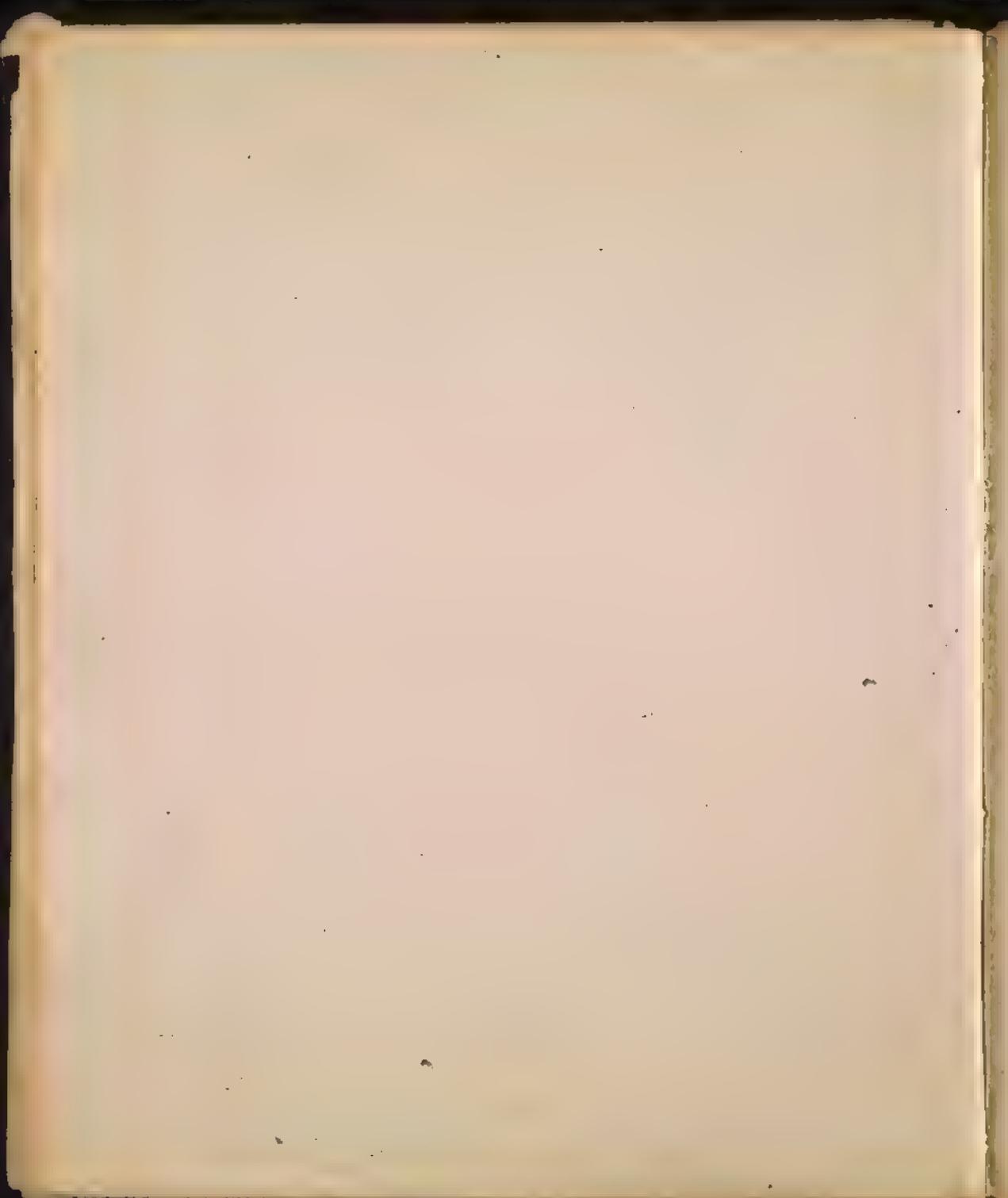
To this mode of using cold water for the cure
of fevers of great morbid action I object
1 That it requires with an exact knowledge
of the state of the body of the system to render
it safe or useful, that it can ^{not} be
applied by the common attendants of
sick people without the constant super-
intendance of a physician which is seldom
practicable.

2 It is attended with great uneasiness,
sometimes with danger when employed
in cold weather.

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4^o The visual congestions & inflammations
which generally take place in our Au-
^{few}
^{loural} whilst the use of the
Admitting some reaction to take place
after the application of the cold water, a
large portion of excretion it could not
fail of being thrown upon those diseased
parts.

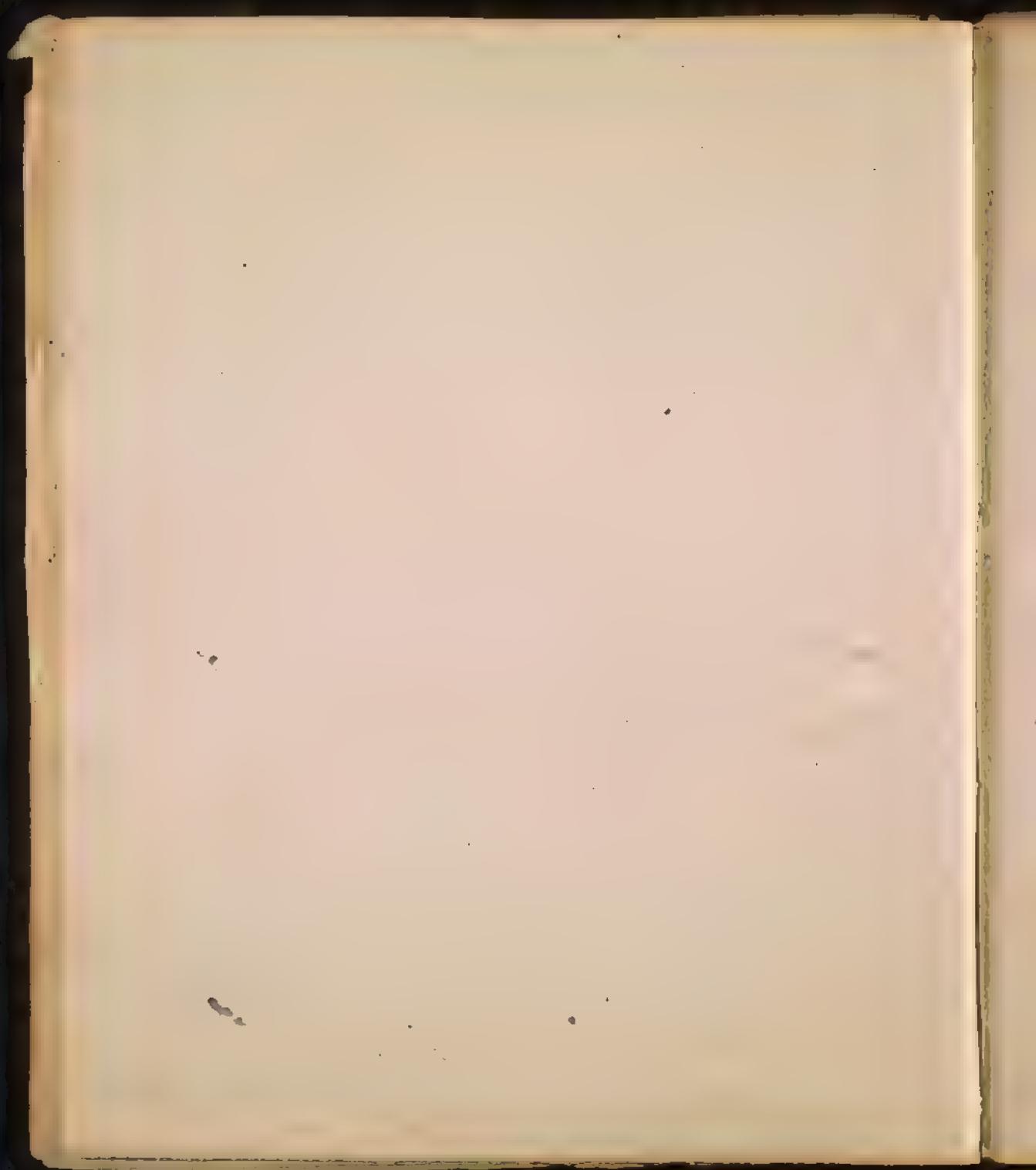
5^o The advantages to be expected from
the use of this remedy are to be obtained
with more safety & certainty from the
common depleting remedies. After
the formation of the humor, the
~~admitted formerly the benefit~~
~~to be denied most strenuously advocate~~
~~for the application of~~
~~concede that the cold water applied by~~
~~in the manner we are speaking of, only~~
~~that it~~



Alters the state of paroxysms, but does not shorten the duration of the fever. It delays, or rather, prevents a fever only when employed in its forming state.

The second point I object to the affusion of cold water is, from ^{the} great wasted action. I shall therefore advise weak of its efficacy in favor of an opposite character.

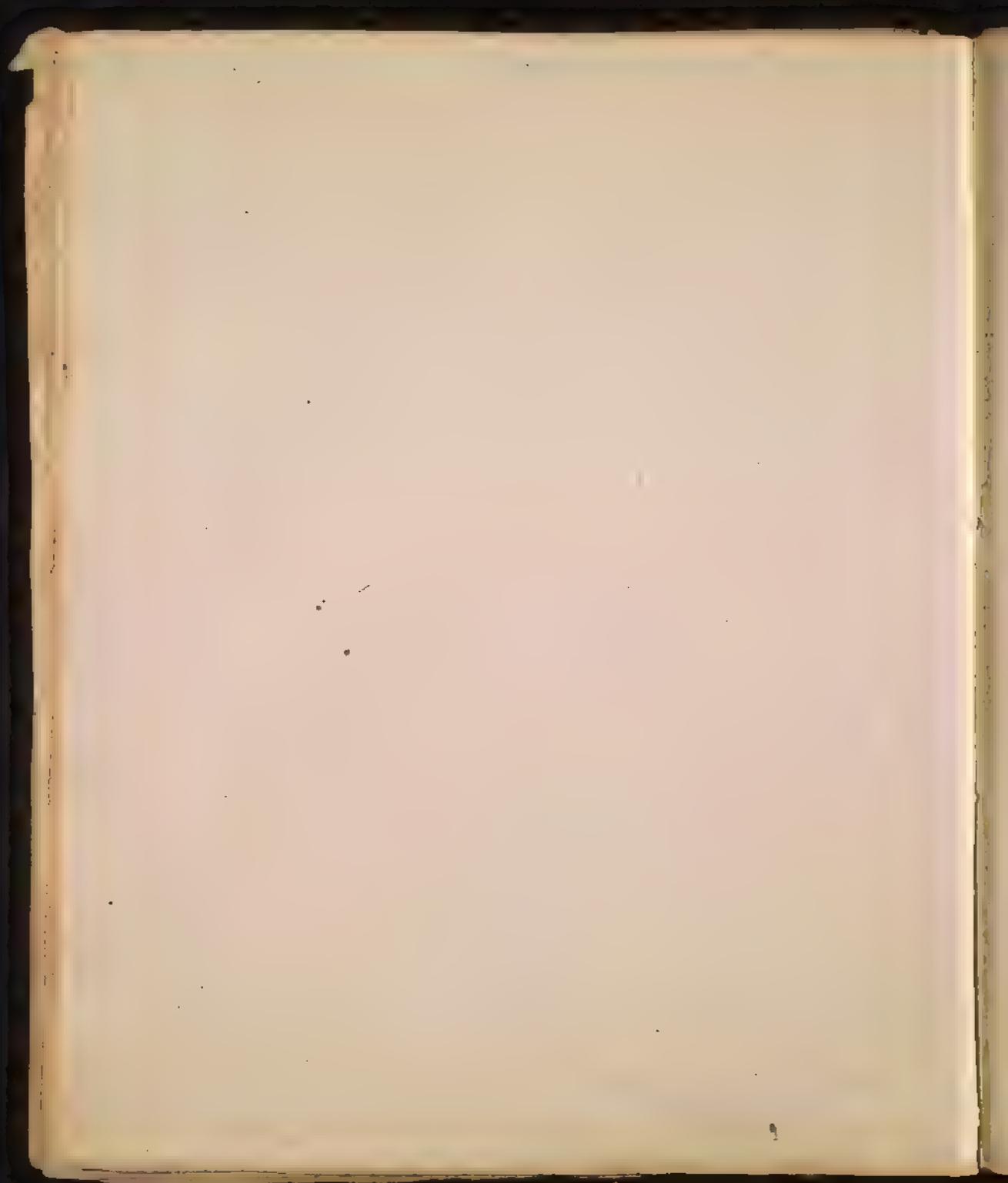
Next ~~the~~ ^{the} mode of using cold water, in what, I shall call infusion. The body in ~~the~~ ^{this} case is kept ~~from~~ ^{by immersing} ~~in~~ ^{the} cold water, ~~so as to prevent the reaction~~ of the system, and thereby obtain its exclusively sedative effects. In this manner it is used now? Bene little in the latter fews of a apoplex. It is most useful in this way when exercise is employed



with it by which the availability of the
system is increased with the reduction of
the experiment. We had of a man living
in the year 1665 in London
and of the plague who jumped into the
Channel, and I was ~~accosted~~^{to} to the
opposite shore, and Dr. M. G. mentioned
a similar case of a violent fever. Altho'
it did with difficulty in a man who leaped
into the sea from on board the ship
Castle Indianan.

To this mode of applying cold water
in violent fevers all the objection might
be made, that were urged against its
affusion. There are few patients that
would submit to it.

23rd note of applying cold water



8

The body in that class of fever which
is now under our consideration is
by what is called Abstention. The water
is applied univulsally or partially by
means of a wet cloth or napkin every
two hours or more or less frequently
according to circumstances. Employed
in this way it is an excellent remedy
of the common ^{remedy.} As it lessens the
heat of the body, reduces the frequency &
force of the pulse, promotes a gentle &
natural perspiration of the skin, relieves
pain, and often induces sleep. It is more
over always a safe remedy, and requires
no additional attendants to apply it. I
have employed it for many years both

✓ The water employed in this way should
be at its lowest temperature of cold, and
even ice may be added to it to increase
its coldness.

fully & partially, and long before the
invention of Chloroform, in its
place I have seldom found the applica-
tion of cold water to the whole body
useful in fevers of our country.
All its advantages are to be derived from
washing the hands and feet in sufficient
warm air for half an hour, or
applying it to the head by means of
a bladder, or by injecting it into the
hands in the way of Glycerine. The
bladder blood vessels - and the nervous
a vein, and cold water applied ^{or ice} to any
part of them is instantly felt through this
whole extent. The other whole skin con-
tacts of cold water is applied to ~~the~~

to the wa

To start not

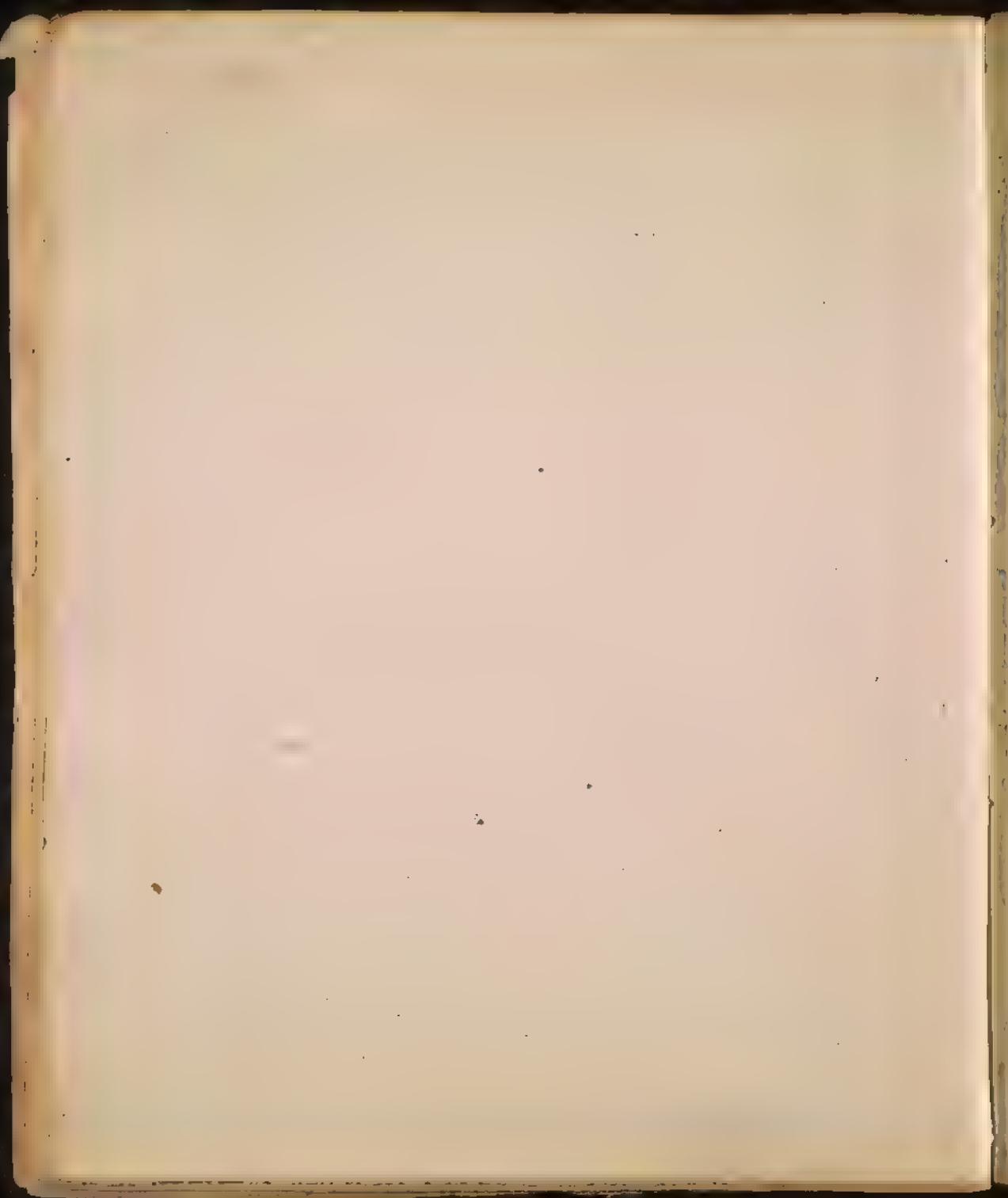
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with a root accustomed to the following
action - neck, and pulsation of the arteries at the temples becomes weak - and
thereby, causing the patient to water.
Occasionally, when employed in this method
it has also like nearly all other reme-

dies, the early blisters to a part of the body
and affect the whole skin & arterial
system, with similar effects. In fact
the carbuncles give a very ugly and
ugly effect all part of the body pro-

ducing their general effects, and better
prolied ^{to} partially,
when used ^{to} partially removed off.

No violence to the mouth, or ulceration of
any kind. Does it not then it would be
better to describe this female name in
order to be benefitted by it. Dr Currie
for bids



16

The application of cold water to the body when there is partial Indep. in any part of it, when the heat of the body is below its natural temperature and when it is above it. To exhibit it
First when the body is greatly or par-
tially covered with sweat. I am not con-
cerned greatly to the water. As the body
cannot cool it with an active water in
all the above states of the system. I do not
consider the abstraction of heat as the only
advantage we derive from the application
of cold water to the skin. By contract-
ing the diameter of the blood vessels, illipa-
tia, & c. ~~and~~ excitement & diminishes
the circulation of the blood. now does
any disadvantage arise from this?.

This is done with perfect safety to horses
when they are covered with sweat, but not
reduced in their strength by fatigue.

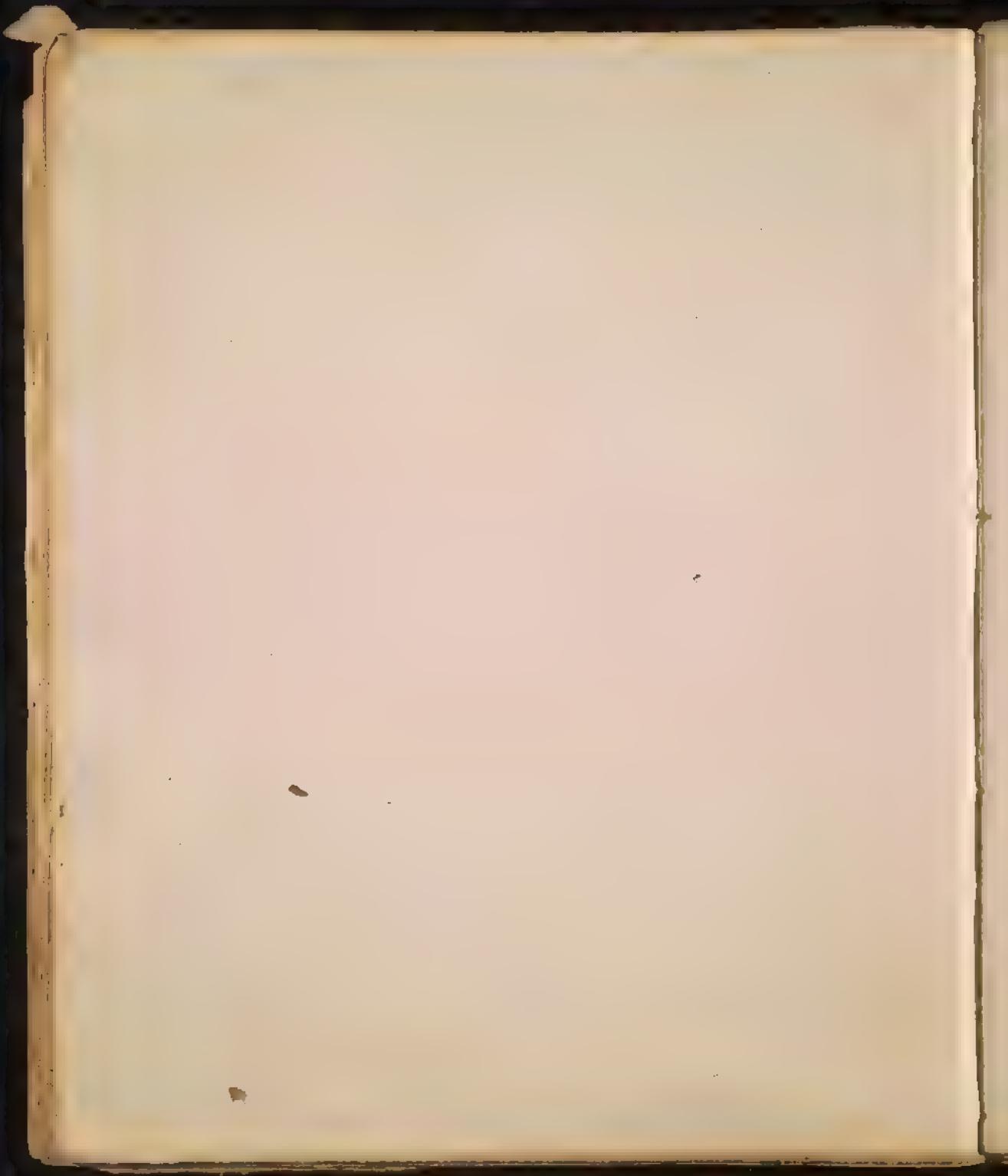
✓ It is ~~wrong~~ equally safe & useful in
the inflammatory state of the articulations
from whether we call it gonorrhœa
Rheumatism, and in several of the
forms of eruptive fevers, & I shall say
hereafter. In the intense sympathy
which takes place between the lungs
and skin it is unsafe and unprofitable
in all its diseases accompanied with

Partial or entire al sweat by means
 of the cold water when they are accom-
 panied with great fulness or tension
 in the blood vessels. Cold water applied by
 means of Abduction whether ~~you~~^{and} to the
 whole or to a part of the body is perfectly
 usually received in the acute and severe
 cases of fever, particularly after debilitating remedios
 have been used. It should not however be
 taken of the blood vessels and instead of being
~~soak~~^{absorbed} the blood towards the ~~body~~^{abdomen}
 moves in the centrifugal direction. Dr Queen
 has lately introduced the use of Ar-
 dent Spirit to the skin instead of cold wa-
 ter. It acts by the coldness it induces by
 its rapid evaporation, but it is by far

✓ In the external application of cold water to the body you will ~~have~~ to attend to the following facts. It is felt most sensibly under the arm pits. Pouring cold water under the shirt sleeve so as to pass to the arm pits, is one of the modes of punishing criminals in the new jail of this city. I have once known the circulation stopped at the wrists & fingers induced by applying a lump of ice to that part of the body. 2^o The scrotum. 3^o the feet & the arms & back. 5^o the hands and face. The greater insensibility of the ~~hands~~^{hands & face} ~~and~~^{is} to cold than the parts before mentioned, and ~~on~~ⁱⁿ the feet ~~the~~^{the} less sympathy with the whole body, is owing to their ~~not~~^{not} having the former dried, and the latter nearly deprived by their habitual exposure to cold air, and washing them daily with cold water. 6^o Lastly the head. The insensibility to cold of the head is so great as seldom to be affected ^{by} cold water alone. It requires the addition of ice to it to ease pain, or to reduce the pulse. -

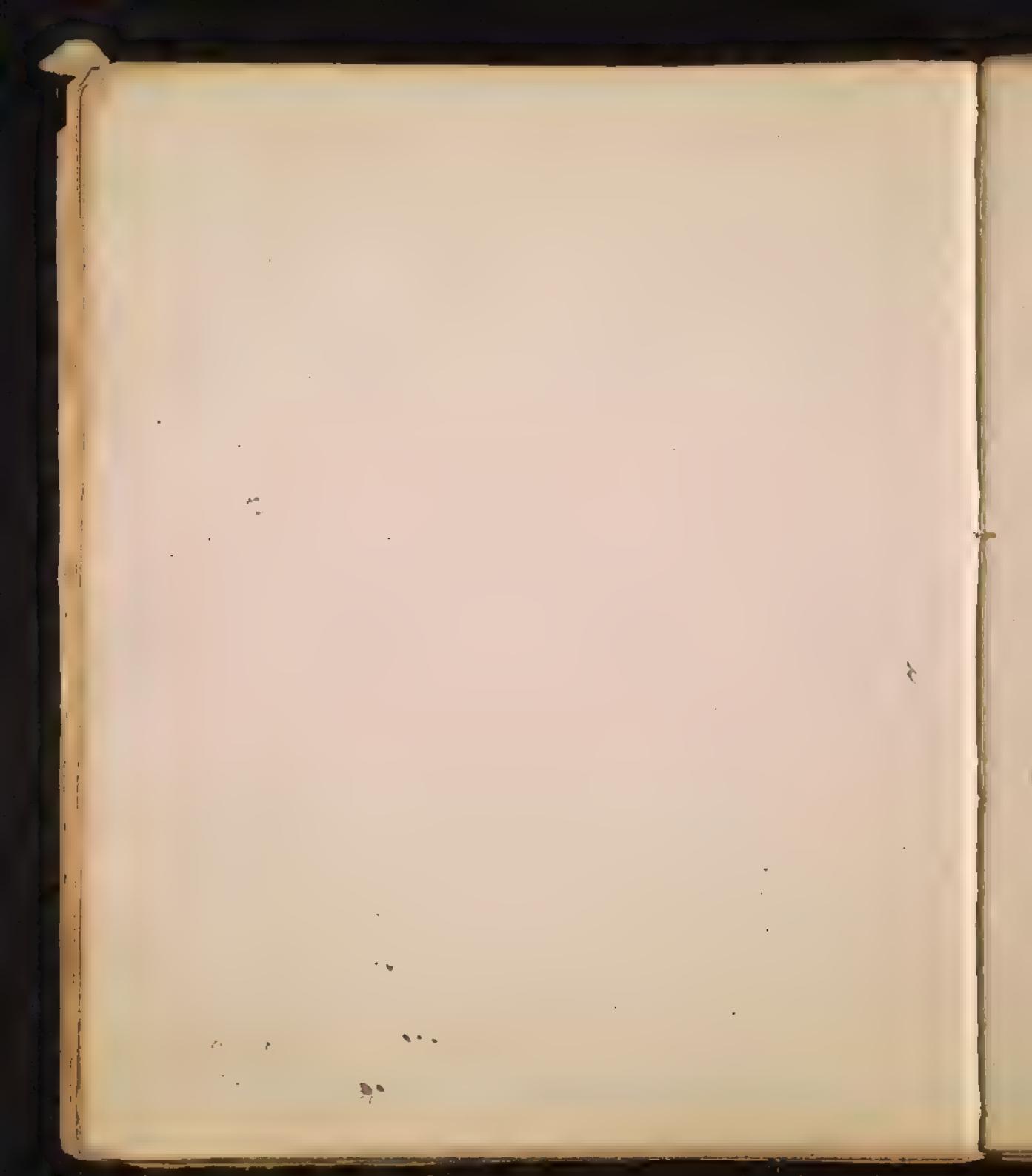
too expensive for general use. ✓

2. The principles of animal & vegetable food
should be practised in times of great ^{actual} ~~worse~~
nourishment. ~~Lamb~~ Broths, milk and butter should
be prohibited, also spirits, wine & weak liquors
and syrups even in the most diluted state.
Tea & coffee should be liquid, and should con-
sist of weak tea and coffee - Oatmeal known
root - rice, or corn - tapioca - sago,
made pleasant with lime juice and sugar, &c
Salsopp, potatoe - pea - or asparagus broths,
roasted apples and the water in which
wheat bread has been boiled. The several
articles of diet proper in influenza
are very few. I refer you to Dr Johnson's
menu guide} a valuable little work
published by the late Mr. Thompson &
now to be had at his Sons & Successors
in his book store.

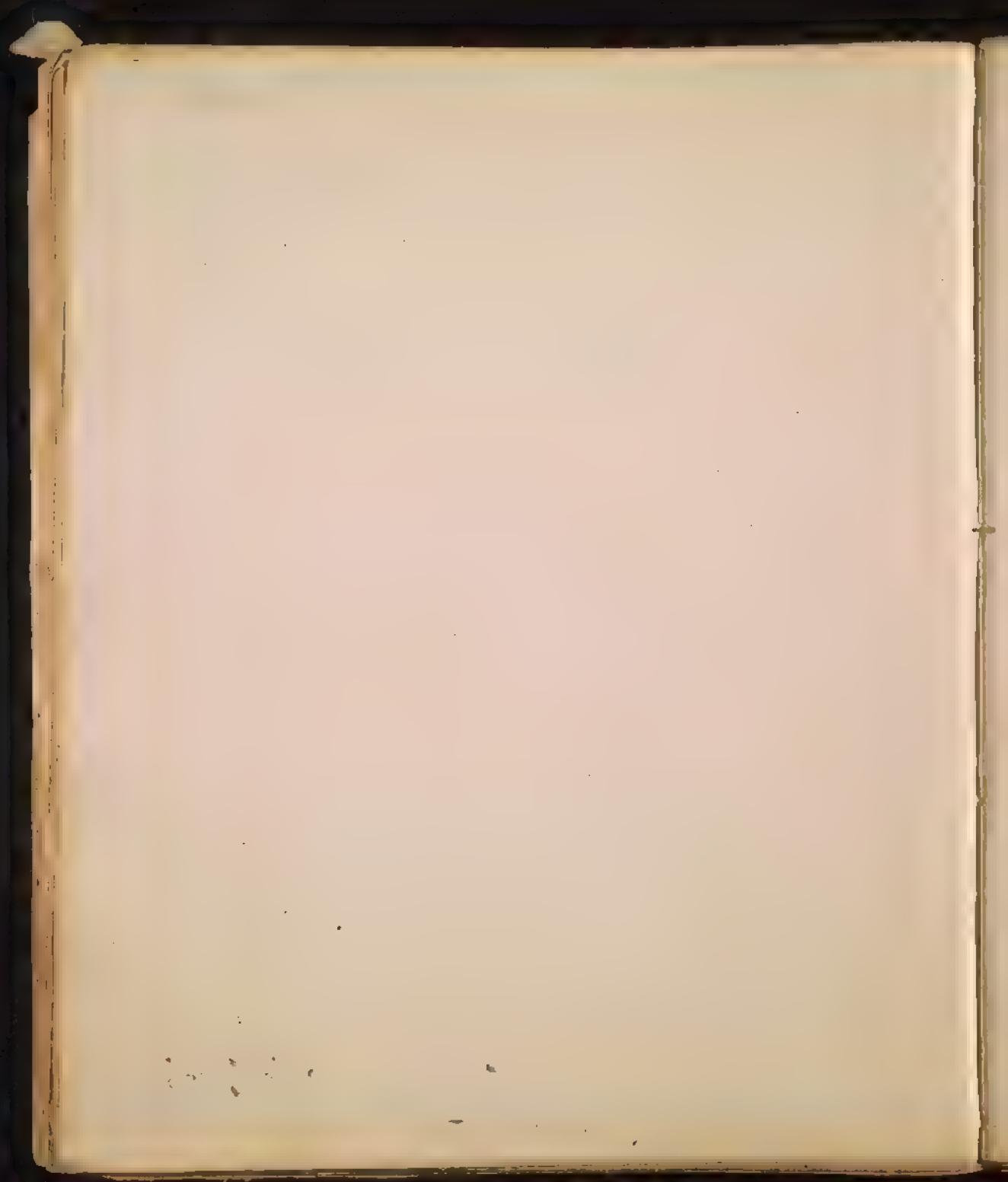


3 In the form which we are now considering
the stimulus of sound and light should be
excluded. Persons should be excluded from
the rooms of persons confined with such fever,
and conversation with their
attendants and even this, physicians should
be as sparing as possible. The stimulus of
light should be excluded especially where
there is any tendency to delirium. It has been
found that a reduced light stroke is a
minute in a person in health, by exclud-
ing the light for a few hours. A much
greater reduction of the pulse may reasonably
be expected in a patient whose blood vessels
have become primitively excitable by
pneumatoxys.

The influence of the climate
on influenza is very great.
The vigorous stimulation of the mind
and passions in the body should be
avoided, and the mind kept in a state



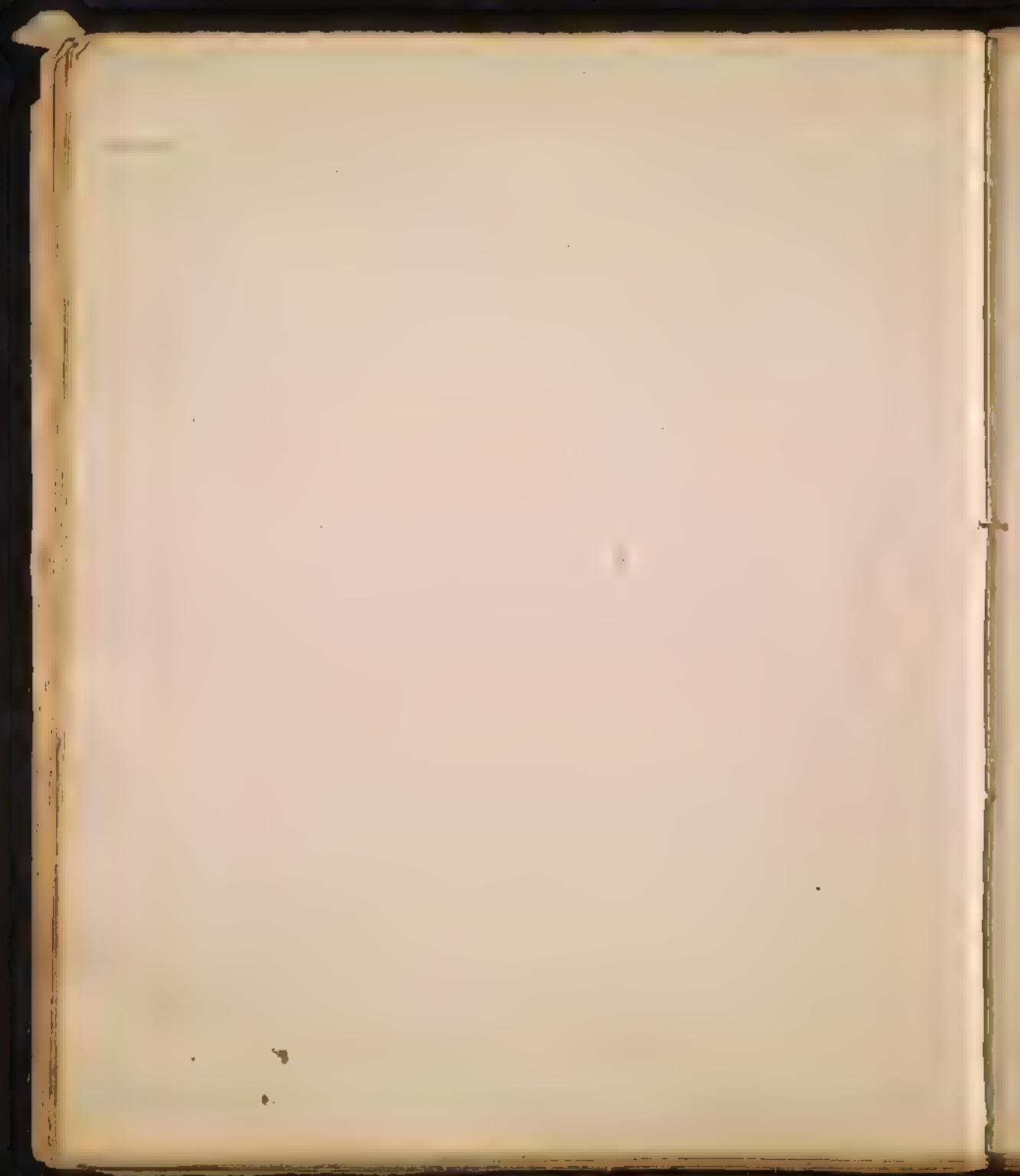
5 Exercise of all kinds should be ~~strictly~~
forbidden in this stage of fever. Game should
not be eaten ^{uncooked by} Cookhouse in favor of
of the facts ~~concerning~~ ^{mentioning} of the ~~fact~~ ^{concerning} of
incubation in person. It is in general
an intermediate degree of excitement will be
between a synochetus, or synoecia & a synkinesis
state of fever. I have seen fatal con-
sequences



it is to be noted, that of course,
you have both the power the military
hospitals of the United States have had
of a similar force from it in parallel
practice. We have found the number of
presenting a form the name of a disease and
the danger of thereby exposing to the
other officers of the hospital such
without regard to all those circumstances
which may tell a disease & a remedy.
The number of the patients should be attested,
and the running wheel in every generation
of heat and distance should be blunted,
and washed out of a system by drinking
as much water to the ~~back~~ back of this class
as possible. It should be ~~in~~ ^{in a} pleasant
by being made into doors, porches, & upon

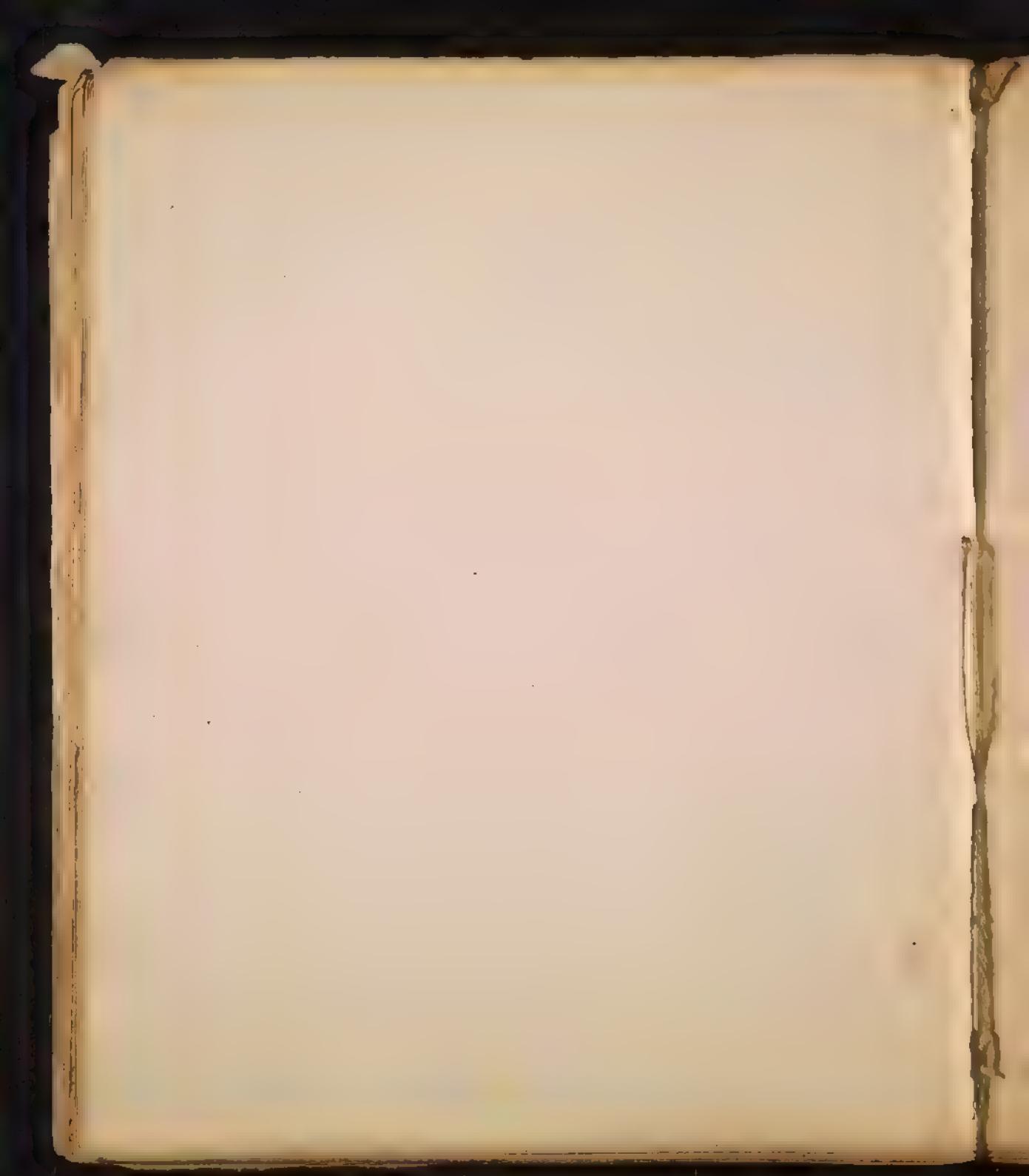


Certain simple matters that dissolve in
it. These should be Balm, - ^{toasted} bread ~~bread~~
~~and~~ Grapes, Currant, and Blackberry
Cassis, raw, or dried Apples and Cherries
etc. & winds to which may be added
Rum and ^{they shall} be made ~~and~~ ^{the} water & home-brewed
liquor these drinks be taken in large doses
and not at once & have been trifled them
in order to reduce the patient to a condition
of quietness or spelled with any one of them
but after my own practice which I desire
and usually afford to the last. -
Should fortifications be made as
soon as possible in order to increase
the strength. You are full of fever
which require drinks and medicines in
the list of them. They shall be
mentioned in their proper place.



13

some Truth has been said of the impo-
perities of Quinine proper in fevers.
It has been the fashion lately to advise
them ~~as~~ ^{in a cold state} antidotes - They may be
proper in ~~cold~~ fevers of a moderate
grade of Action, but neither hot nor
cold Drincks should be taken in that
state of fever, for which we are now
prescribing. Hot Drincks stimulate much
and cold Drincks indifferently by the action
they excite in the Stomach, and therefore
increase the fever. In ascertaining that cold
Drincks when taken into the stomach pro-
duce reaction and thus increase the fever
I am aware that I contradict a
favorite



Opinion of Dr. Burne, and that is that cold water is always dangerous & most proper
~~in~~ in the stomach when it is so upon
the skin. I am sure this not the case.
The stomach and the skin possess very
different degrees of cold sensibility, &
as well as to many other things. A draught
of cold water taken into the stomach when
the body is much heated in hot weather
often induces sudden death, whereas the
same water may be applied to the hands,
feet and face with perfect safety. Very
more, it may be thrown over the whole
body while covered with fat sweat from
heat without doing any harm, provided it
be done while the system is vigorous
enough.

~~V~~ There is a certain order ~~order~~ in the application of cold water upon the body in fevers. It is most sedative in the stomach, next upon the skin & least in the head. This is different according as the water is applied to the axmpits, nostrum, to the hands feet - as arms & back - ^{hands} neck by means of Glyster, last, to the head; hence the name of congealing ice with the water which is applied to the head.

V observes this present sensibility to the action of cold water in a heated state of the body, it is scarcely felt by the bowels when injected into them. Of this I have seen many instances in the Colic, & yellow fever. It ~~can~~ gives ease, and excites a pleasant salter from a cold sensation. In insensibility, the bowels and the head appear to be upon a par. The Italian physicians

2

to react. Form a short of hypothesis
or Attention to these facts Dr. Jurie has
ascertained the sudden deaths of the persons
mentioned in my inquiry from Drin-
king cold water to them taking when
in a state of great debility & fatigue in
which case it is evident when it is ap-
plied to the body. But this ^{is} not correct. those
persons however who were destroyed by drinking
cold water ~~from~~ ^{in a quantity} a state of such exertion
from labor, and their death most often
ascribed to thereby known to be a consequence
of the stomach wholly different from
that which acts upon the surface of the
body. It is remarkable while the stomach
Dr. Jurie uniformly requires cold water
to act as a stimulant. Not by a

= have proved this by injecting Glyster of cold
water in which ice has been dissolved in
the Dysentery with Safety & success. see Dr
Rosa.

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and especially in the case of heat. Is
this so the case, why does he ascribe
the salutary effects of the cold water ^{perhaps} taken in to the ~~conducive~~ to the body being
in a state of debility from fatigue? Would
be stimulating it ought to do most good
in this state of the system. But this is but
one of several errors which the theory
of the stimulating power of cold water has led
him into, and by a slip in its sedative
action, that we have again the other
manifestation of application to the human body,
which we can employ it with safety,
say, in diseases, & particularly in fevers.
In return - having exerted the use
of hot & cold water in cases of great debility

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22

Action, & proved to remark that tepid
water, that is water between 86°, and 96°
degrees of temperature should alone be taken
for them. It allays thirst best in a tepid
state. This has been proved by the experience
of labourers in the hottest weather in our
Country. It has been proved more satisfactory
by a number of tailors who were put to an
allowance of water a pint ^{a day} previously hea-
ld by a vertical sun satisfied them for
several days. Dandrake claim in this tepid state
besides washing away any out of the body,
counteract the tendency of the fibile action
to increase the vital or animal properties
of the blood. They serve further to lessen
its quantity, and to obviate its tendency to
pass into the serous vessels. ... uses to

~~✓ Even where there is intense thirst. The thirst in this case has probably been found useful by fixing a large portion of morbid excitement ^{in the fauces} and thereby preventing its being thrown upon parts more essential to the life than the fauces.~~

✓ Recollect that I have considered thirst as a disease, and as such, it ~~fixes~~ abstracts disease from the brain and other parts more essential to life than the fauces. In this respects it acts like a feveration, or a mesmerical Agonia. That this is the case, I infer from the absence of thirst being a bad sign in malignant fevers, and the restoration of it after its absence always favourable. The practice of withholding drinks in violent fevers did not originate with Spanish

23

Drawn at its being converted into membrane
and ^{thus} they lessen the heat of the body &
promote the action of the Absorbents.

There has been a good deal of contro-
versy upon the subject of the Quantity of
fomentos or drinks that ~~was~~ should be ta-
ken in fevers. This question can only
be decided by examining the name of
fever & regulating our practice by its
Fate - Grade. The Spanish physicians
& physicians lets us intend the use of li-
quids of all kinds in the beginning of
fever, ^{Spanish} ~~This~~ practice somewhat moderated,
is correct. No more should be taken in
fever of great morbid action ~~and~~ in
this first stage than is barely sufficient
to keep a constant moisture in the

physicians, was in the Island of Minorca.
Ages long ago remarked "that he that drinks
best, will soonest be relieved of his thirst, for
the fever will by this means soonest be cured".

I and I have heard of its allaying the
extreme thirst which takes place in
the Diabetes when suffered to dissolve in the
mouth. The more powerful ^{minutes} of the salt,
overcomes the less powerful ^{minutes} from the disease of thirst, and perhaps
relieves further by inviting a flow of
saliva into the mouth.

I mouth and to open thirst. A greater quantity disbands the stomach & blood vessels. This ~~medicament~~ opposes the benefits we expect from applying medicis. It
from a pint to three half pints in a day,
are not sufficient to ^{prevent dryness in} keep the mouth &
to abate thirst. we must advise chewing
of Apples or sucking Orange & orange
peel with blessed tea or of
Arabis water for that purpose. Dan ~~written~~
it as the putting common salt into the
mouth of domestic animals in hot weather
to increase their thirst; Perhaps ^{it} would
not in the same way in fowls. Its op-
eration must be ascribed to its inviting
a flow of saliva into the mouth ^{the latter} Chewing
lead has been used for this purpose with

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15

Sweat by persons suffering from the want
of water at sea. In favor of the use of
these habituates for copious drinking in
seas, we are told ~~the~~ ^{those} soldiers who marched
from Syria to Siro under his David Baird
the year 1804.
in a heat of 110 or 130°. agree who drank
hot water, and only washed their mouths
with it, suffered the least from the heat.
After the 2nd or 3rd day of fever of great morbid
action when depleting remedies, or Abstinence
have made room for liquids in the blood
vessels, and when the fluids from the want
of fresh thinnest begin to acquire a mor-
bid serosity, liquids may be taken
in a more liberal quantity and safety
and advantage and even before the pulse
is reduced to its par of action.



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Upon this subject I have only to add,
that as it is necessary to ^{opinions} often refuse ^{Drinks}
in the beginning of fevers though called
for in the most intense thirst, so it is
equally necessary to enforce their use when
they are indicated though not required
or called for by the patient, and even when they
are disagreeable to over patients. This
direction is founded upon the ignorance
or indifference of nature in rarely pro-
portioning her desire for liquids to the de-
signes of the system in fevers. The patient
like many other parts of the frame mistakes
of her folly and madness, and lose thus the
regular and useful exercise of their function
in determining the quantity of liquids
necessary for over support & health.

V. It is said from the abdominal absorption,
and it must be avoided, the water
should be removed from it.

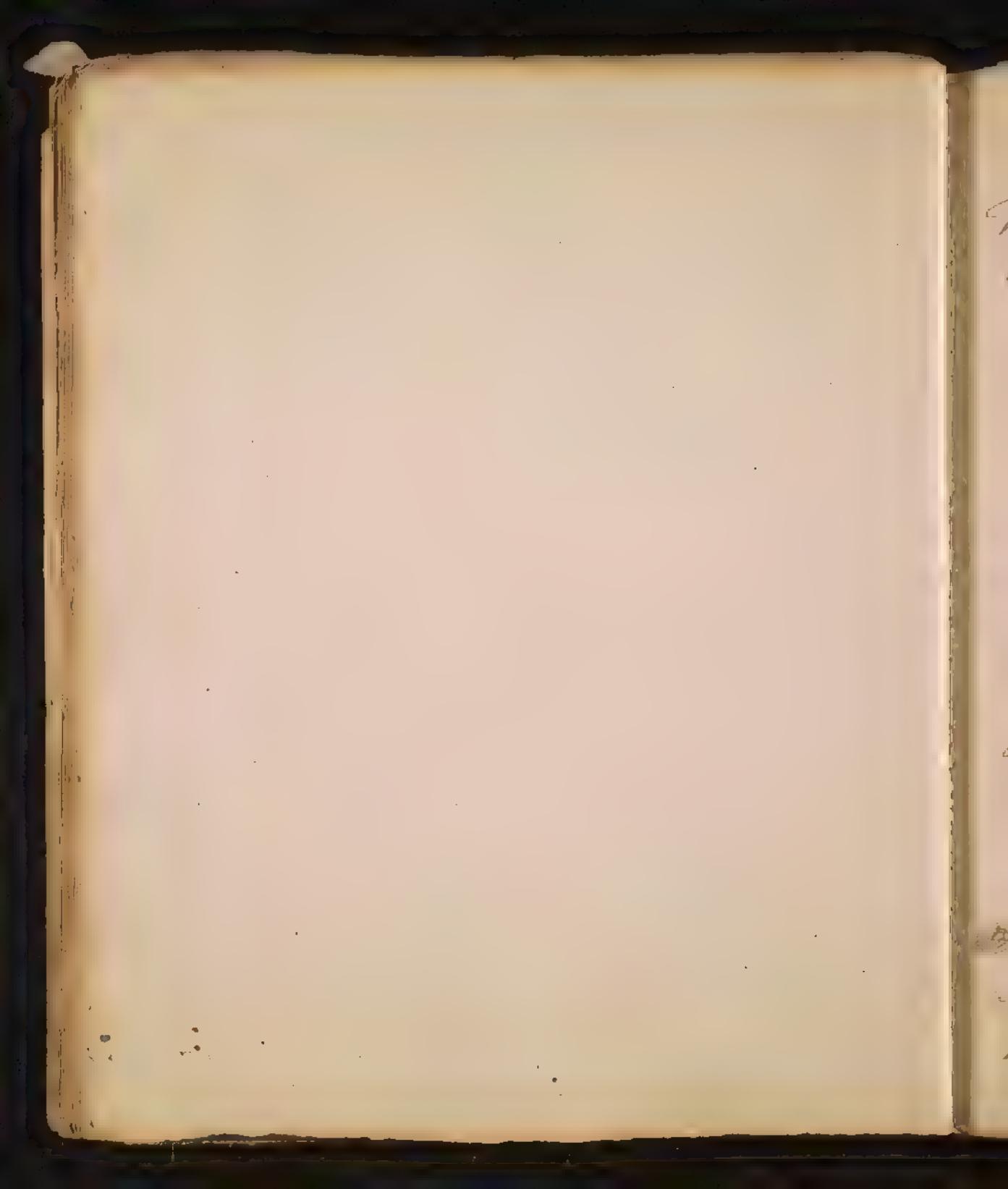
The last thing I shall mention
is the class of remedies
to be distinguished from patients in high
fever is whether they are
discharged from the body, or collect in
the womb from other causes. They
are all of a stimulating nature, and are
used to increase the fever especially in an
excitable state of the blood vessels.

The next class of remedies are those
which ^{local} divert and bid excitement, congestion
and inflammation, & remove effusion from
all that are essential to life in the first
degree to such as are essential to it. They
are all such as have been treated of
under the first head of warmants,
also certain other remedies. These
are 1. The ventral salts. The first of



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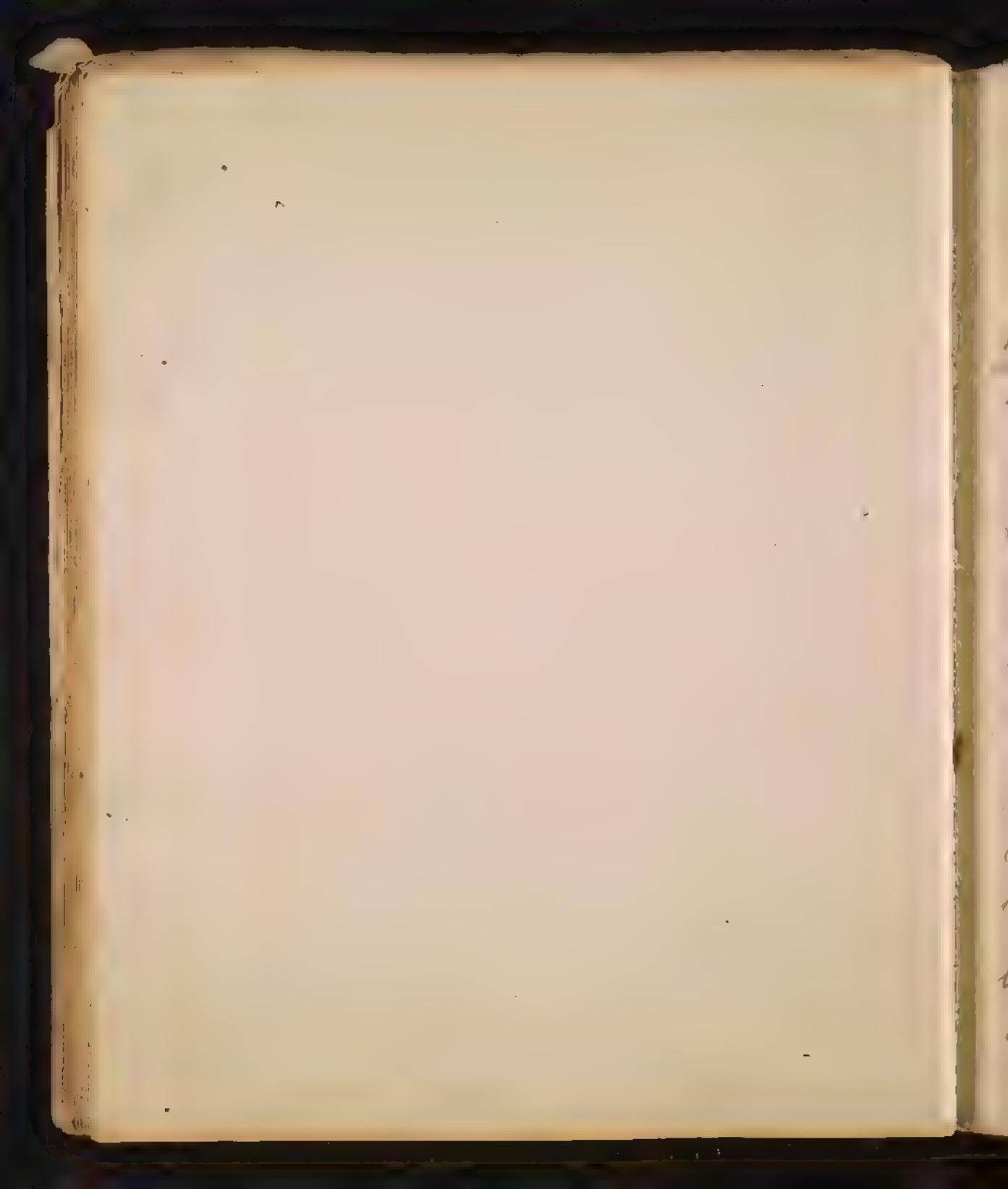
these is Nitre. It acts powerfully upon the stomach, and thus reduces & extinguishes the blood-vessels, which soon discovers itself in the diminished force & frequency of the pulse. It is not necessary for its action to be felt in nausea or vomiting in order to its producing its salutary effects, for great & powerful action may exist in the stomach, & yet no sensation attend it, as I shall say hereafter. The powerful action of nitre upon this viscus is evident from the dyspepsia which succeeds its long use in pulm or very conumption. Its dose is from ten to twenty grains according to the frequency of its exhibition. It is seldom borne by the stomach in the bilious or Querty states of fever.



17.

Glycerine and Saponin fatty now called
The halophates of Soda, and the halophates of
Potash, & Agnesia. The Tartrite of Potash and
the Acetate of Ammonia are all common
and useful medicines in this state of fever;
we give them in large doses when we wish them
~~to act~~^{to obtain} gently upon the organs, & in small
doses when we wish them to act as
stimulatives in reducing the pulse. The
Tartrite of Potash is particularly useful
in tertian fevers, & the Acetate of Ammonia
of a preferred ~~which~~ ^{fever} is attend with
no vomiting.

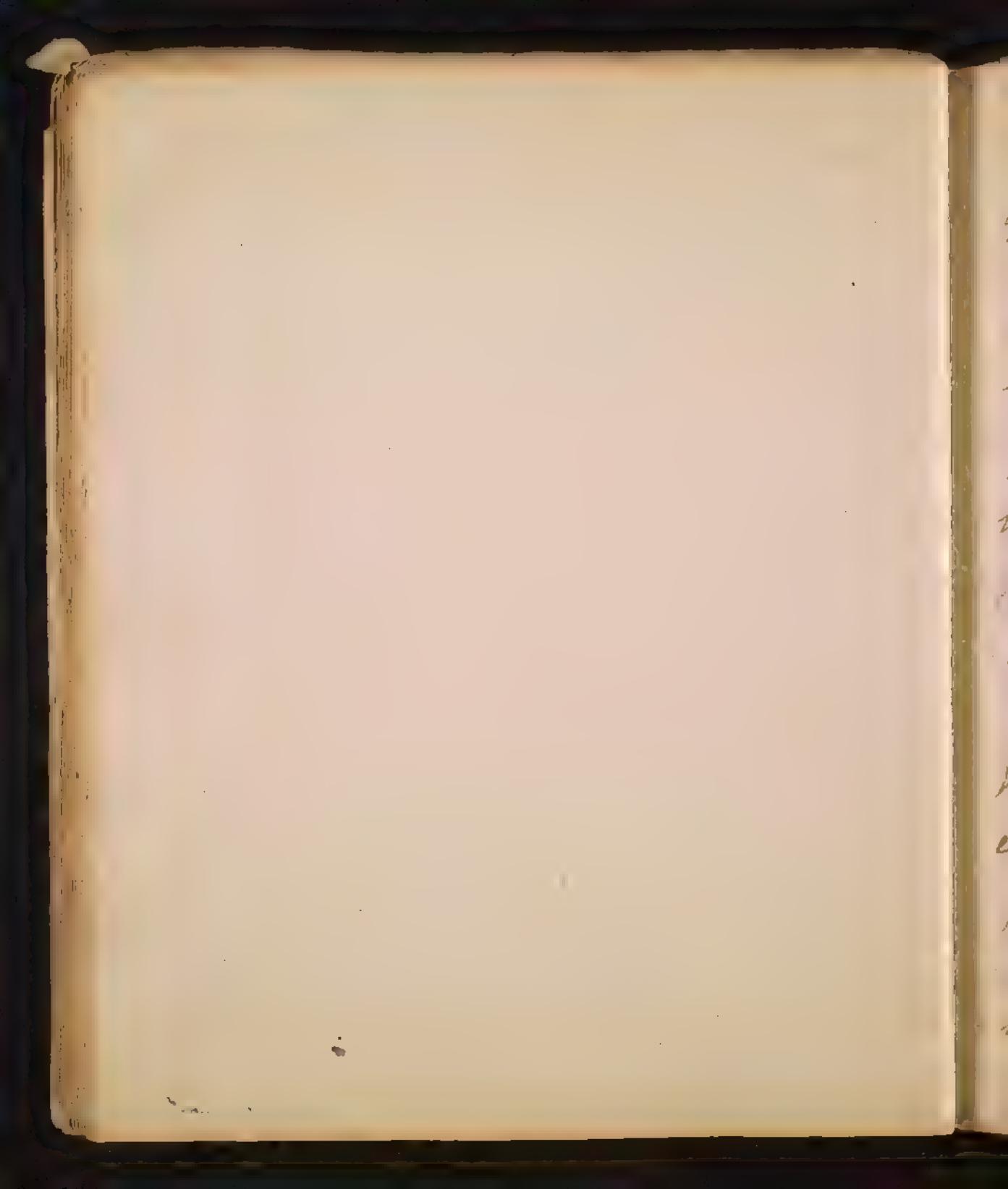
The Sal Soda and Potash both act in
a double degree upon the blood vessels thro'
the medium of the Heart as also in reducing
their frequency & force. This has



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been proved by ~~the~~ ^{the} a number of experiments made in Dr Elijah Griffiths of this city.

2 Certain preparations of Tartar Emetic. These are numerous as you will perceive by consulting Dispensatories & the writers upon the Materia Medica. I have constantly preferred Tartar Emetic to them all as being most certain & most manageable in its operation. It determines wonderfully to the skin, that is, tends to excite the deranged actions of the blood vessels when it excites a nausea, but there is good reason to believe that like nitre it has that effect without exciting any irritation in the stomach.



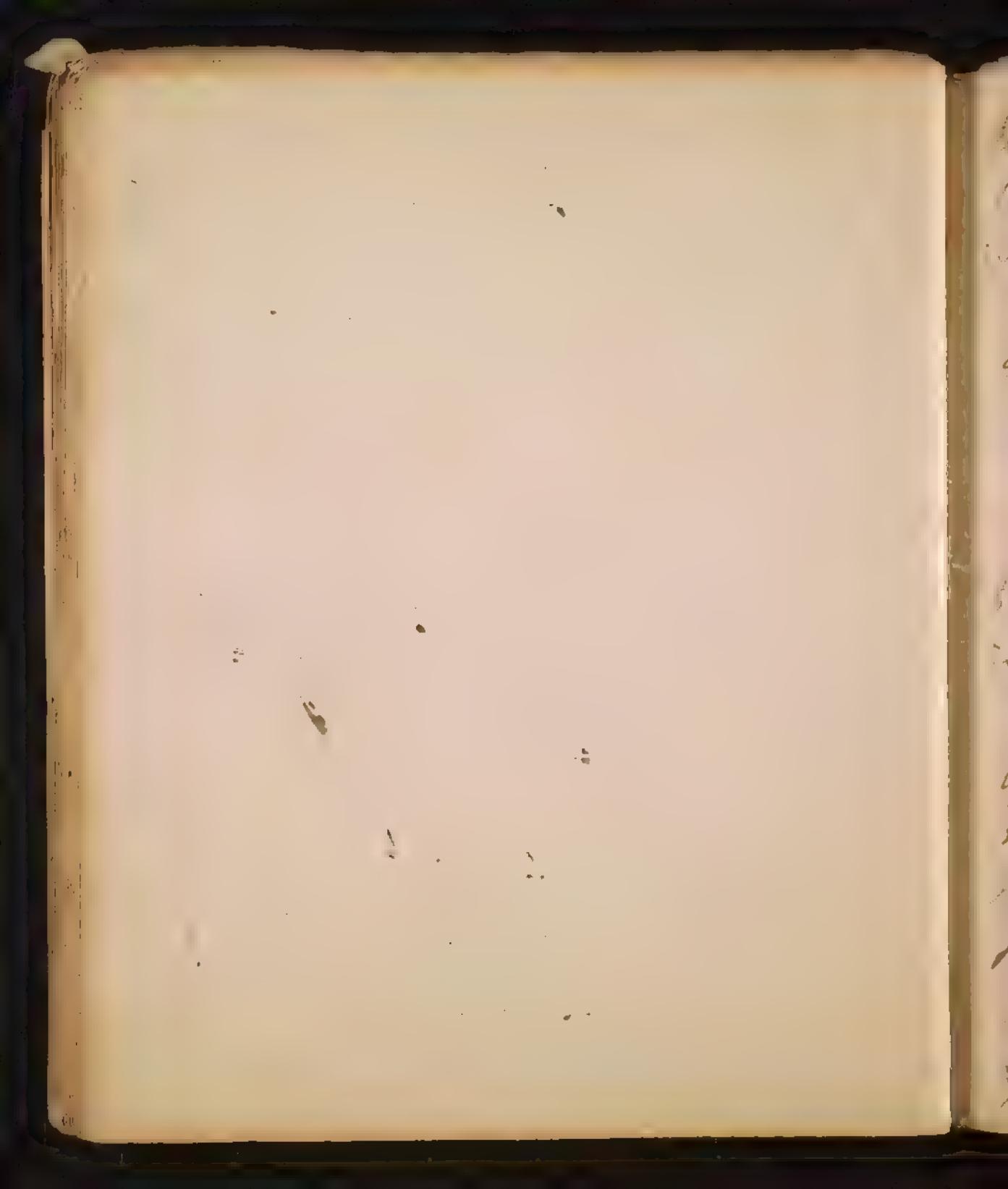
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In every year I have combined & of a
grain of it with ten grains of nitre,
and given them in every two hours in
flammable fumes. For costive, and
habitual habits. I sometimes add half a
grain of Calomel to it's powder. It
has obtained the name of Antisomal
order from an Antisomous Constitu-
ting the most active ingredient in it.
It probably is the best thing in fumes when
properly administered, that can be ex-
pected from Gauves; boasted powder
powdered with much more ac-
curacy & rapids. I let me to recom-
mend it to your general use. ~~for~~
Calomel should be omitted in it after

day or two usually, we wish to excite
a salivation in which case it is best
to act directly upon the salivary gland,
than when exhibited in any other way.

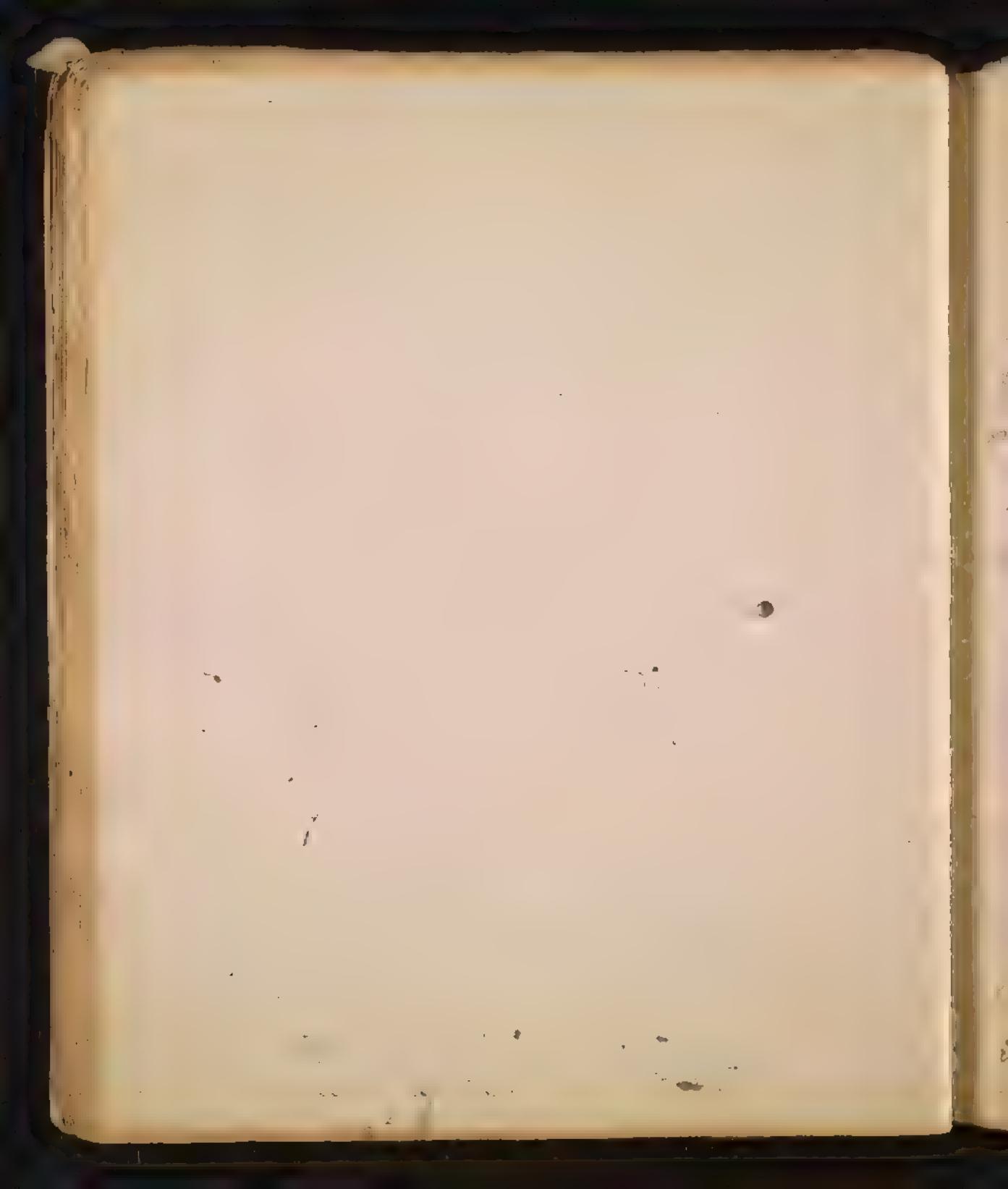
The Indian Root, or Strychnia is
related to the Camphor of peach or Santal
benzoin in its effects in favor of a larger
action. It acts induces a centrifugal
depression more upon the fluids, by a
nervous action upon the stomach. It
has been employed chiefly in the hy-
drocephalus of fever particularly promon-
ing, Abraumatism & by means the trachia-
litis.

In gear of lead has lately been given
to reduce morbid action of the blood vessels. It has



had effect to a great degree in the lower stage
of fever, ¹⁸⁴ I am willing in its favor
of course from my own experience.
It has a disposition to induce Colic when
given for ~~long~~ a length of time. I have
detained from its use. It has had that
effect in very few of my cases in which I
have given it to adult patients.

The Digitalis Mysorensis or Horspion has been
introduced into practice for the purpose of reducing
the pulse in the syphilitic Hydrocephalus states
of fever. It acts like the fagot of bad health
ringing the irritability of the arterial system.
I have used it in the Hydrocephalic Pulmonary
states of fever, but with so little success
that I cannot recommend its use to
you. All the physicians who advise it,



limits its use to that state of fever in
which the pulse is full or tense. In those
cases, however, I should be preferred as being
more safe and less liable to error. It never fails to do
less in a languid state of the pulse.

The external application of Sweet Oil has
been much recommended in fevers of great
heat action & I suppose that such applica-
tion of ^{the} Sweet Oil ~~after~~ should be applied
by means of a feather, or with a gentle
hand, for if ^{it} be applied by friction, it in-
creases the inflammatory state of fever & even
fails to do harm, by increasing the
action of the blood vessels, and imparting
to the blood a Centripetal Determination.
I think it probable that the friction which
is used to the body ~~now~~ in order as it sup-
posed to convey the medicinal ointment



into the system in the yellow fever is generally hurtful. But there are other cases of fever in which friction with oil does harm, and that is in the delicate state of the skin when taken place in the gangrenous or tertial state of fever. Dr. Pugnet says in his famous fever of Upper Egypt it produced general erysiposis upon the skin and did mischief. When applied in a general manner I believe it has done well. From the experiments of Dr. Jackson of Georgia it appears that it reduces the pulse, in force and frequency. Riso speaks of it as a common remedy of the Indians both of South America. It has lately been used with success in the plague in Asia & America. It was a common remedy among the ancient Greeks. hence we find it

is for man's use in a land which
is as yet unable to afford the luxuries
of civilization.

36.

recommended by the Apostle James in the
new testament. It is too expensive & troublesome
With dissolved in Vinegar has been
employed as a external remedy in the
yellow fever of the West Indies in its gyro-
state. I have used it with advantage in
the acute state of Rheumatism. Perhaps it
acts only by removing off the heat of the
body by means of evaporation.

7 Tight ligatures around the extremities
by suspending the return of venous
blood to the viscera, tends to upon the
^{exhilarant} morbid action in the their blood vessels,
and thus to dispose them to resume
their healthy actions.

8 Dr Stoll of Vienna advises the invention
of flaps as the means of applying great
morbid action. His words are "no
one knows how much repairing restraining a

✓ It produces this effect more certainly
& promptly than any other remedy. It
should not be continued too long, when
indulged protracted, it becomes exquisitely
painful and distressing. It was one of
the modes ^{of suffering torture} employed by the government
of France to compel the protestants to
renounce their religion, and it is said
it produced more apostates than any
other mode of torture.

37.

patient from sleep in a high fever, & how much
wakefulness weakens a high fever & prevents a
delirium." Vol 114 Rat. 2nd edit p 109. I am
disposed to think highly of this remedy from
having often observed the effects of sleep in produc-
ing or increasing delirium. It is moreover
calculated to dissipate ^{the} excitability, & has to re-
duce the morbid excitement of the blood vessels.

✓ With these gent. we finish our account
of the Remedies for fevers of great morbid
action, in which I include the Hypochlorus
fortis, the hypocha - the hypochlora - the hypo-
chlorid, and the hypochlorus mitis flatus of fever.

